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Monthly Performance Report

COLORADO SUNWORKS

JUNE 1979





U.S. Department of Energy

National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

National Solar Data Program

NOTICE __

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MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT COLORADO SUNWORKS JUNE 1979

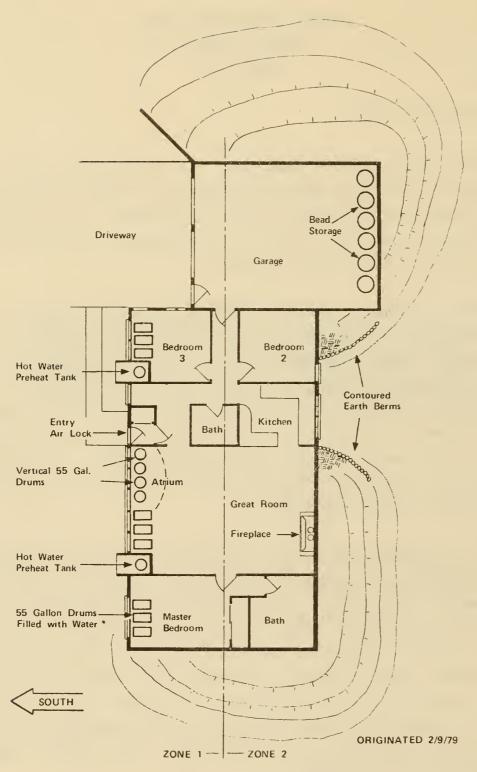
I. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Colorado Sunworks solar energy system is a passive solar energy system used for both space heating and domestic hot water preheating of a single-family dwelling located in Longmont, Colorado. The building is a three bedroom single-story house with approximately 1,800 square feet of living space as illustrated in Figure 1.

The passive space heating system, illustrated schematically in Figure 2, is a combination drum wall and direct gain system. Sunlight enters the double-glazed windows (approximately 300 square feet) on the south side of the building where the majority of the energy is absorbed by the black painted 55-gallon water-filled drums (54 drums total). The remainder of the energy is either absorbed in the 6-inch thick concrete slab floor or used to satisfy the daytime space heating demand. The 8-inch thick exterior insulated reinforced concrete building walls also serve as a secondary solar storage mass.

At night, or during periods of low incident solar energy, heat losses through the glazing are reduced by using movable insulation in the form of a Beadwall.* The Beadwall is constructed using the two panes of glass spaced 5-1/2 inches apart. Beads of white-colored rigid insulation can be blown into the space between the glass or sucked out using electrically driven blowers. When not used for south wall insulation, the beads of insulation are stored in tanks located in the garage. Operation of the Beadwall is automatically controlled based on sensors measuring incident solar energy and inside and outside temperature. This automatic operation may be manually overridden.

^{*} Beadwall® is a registered trademark of the Zomeworks Corporation, Albuquerque, NM.



all drums are stacked horizontally except in the Atrium where a single stack is placed vertically.

plan view

Figure 1. COLORADO SUNWORKS PASSIVE SOLAR SPACE HEATING SYSTEM

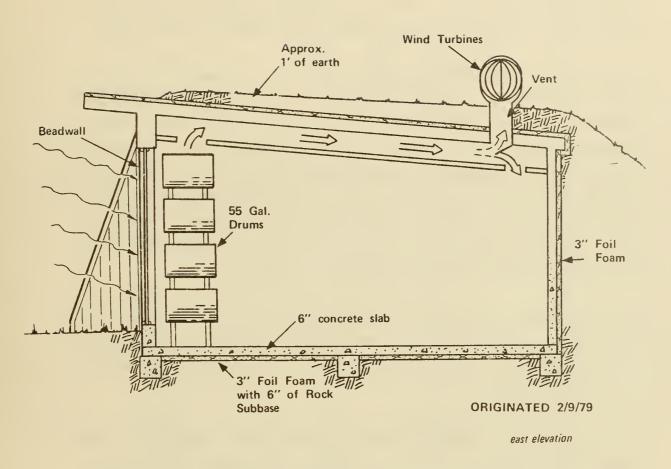


Figure 2. COLORADO SUNWORKS PASSIVE SOLAR SPACE HEATING SYSTEM

Distribution of the collected solar energy to the house is by both convection and radiation. A unique feature of this building is the technique used for distribution of collected solar energy from the drums to the north side of the house. The vertically stacked drums near the south wall form a drumwell chimney where heated air rises through ceiling vents above the drums into an open plenum area between the roof and the ceiling of the rooms. Additional vents from this plenum on the north side of the house provide a path for the warm air into the room, thus providing for a thermosiphon flow around the inside of the building.

The building design and construction makes use of a number of energy conserving features. The exterior skin of the building (including the bottom of the slab floor) is well insulated and sealed. Earth berms on the north, east, and west sides of the house provide additional insulation along with a damping of the extremes in temperature variation of the outside skin of the house. The roof is also covered with approximately one foot of earth. Additional energy conserving features include the use of an entry vestibule to serve as an airlock and the placement of the garage to the northwest to serve as a windbreak.

Auxiliary space heating energy is provided by either natural gas-fired hydronic baseboard units or by a wood-burning fireplace. The fireplace has a provision for recirculation of room air while providing outside air for combustion.

The passive solar domestic hot water system (Figure 3) consists of two 30-gallon tanks which have been stripped of their insulation, painted black, and positioned next to the south wall (Figure 1). Domestic hot water is preheated in these tanks before passing on demand to the natural gas-fired domestic hot water tank where it is raised to operating temperature. The preheat tanks are insulated from the living space by interior walls, and are insulated from the outside conditions at night using the Beadwall movable insulation. Reflective surfaces inside the insulated spaces enhance the absorption of incident solar radiation.

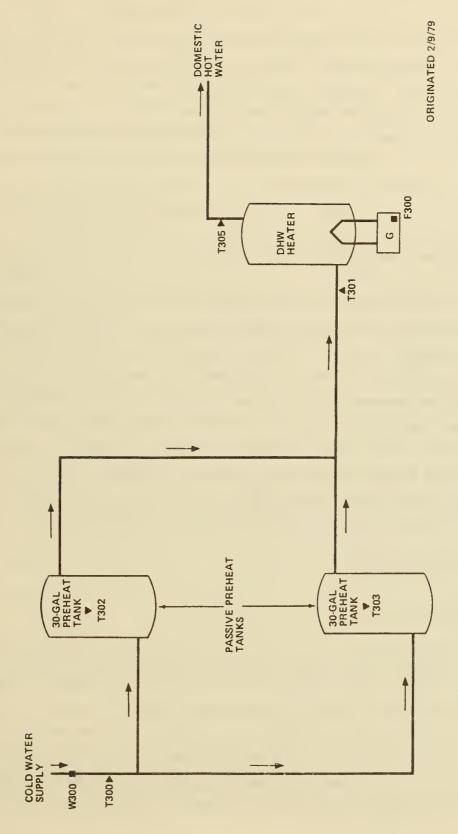


Figure 3. COLORADO SUNWORKS PASSIVE SOLAR DOMESTIC HOT WATER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

Summer overheat protection is provided by several means. A roof overhang over the south wall provides shading from the high summer sun. The Beadwall movable insulation can be closed during the day to prevent solar radiation from entering the building. Cooling of the building is enhanced by the use of nighttime ventilation. Cool outside air can enter the house through open windows, passing over the solar storage masses and removing energy before exiting the building through roof vents located in the plenum area between the ceiling and roof. This natural flow is enhanced by the use of wind turbines above the roof vents as illustrated in Figure 2. When the house is closed during the daytime hours, the cooled solar storage masses absorb energy, thus tempering conditions inside the living space.

Predicted solar contribution for this system is 65 percent of the energy requirements for space heating and domestic hot water. The building is located near Longmont, Colorado (north of Denver) on a plain at least 10 miles east of significant changes in the terrain elevation. The average annual heating requirement for this area is over 6,000 heating degreedays. Long-term monthly average outside ambient temperatures range from 30°F in January to 73°F in July. Relative humidity is generally quite low. The average annual percentage of available sunlight is 64 percent. The most significant local climate effects are the high surface winds typically encountered during periods of changing weather conditions.

II. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

The June report begins the summer season evaluation of the Colorado Sunworks space heating system. During warm weather operation, the primary thermal performance concern for a passive space heating system is potential overheating of the conditioned space. Building temperatures in June remained below 80°F during the entire month as the occupants were able to effectively utilize the system controls to prevent overheating. The solar domestic hot water system continued to operate, satisfying 21 percent of the hot water load.

B. Weather

The daily average incident solar energy during June was $648 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{-day}$, less than the long-term average of $838 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{-day}$ derived from measurements at the nearby Denver, Colorado weather station. The average outside ambient temperature of 66°F was the same as the long-term average. Surface winds were occasionally quite high, particularly on June 19, when the daily average wind speed was greater than 10 miles per hour.

C. System Thermal Performance

Domestic Hot Water - The solar energy absorbed in the two domestic hot water preheat tanks satisfied 21 percent of the domestic hot water demand of 1.61 million Btu by supplying 0.41 million Btu of solar energy from the preheat tanks. An average of 88 gallons of hot water were used each day by the four-member family living in the house. The solar contribution never reaches zero, even after the water in the preheat tanks has been completely replaced. This is due to energy transfer from the house (74°F) to the water in the preheat tanks (cold supply water temperature averages 55°F) since the preheat tanks are not completely thermally isolated from the interior of the building. Approximately 2.81 million Btu of natural gas was used as auxiliary fuel by the hot water heater. Assuming a conversion efficiency of 60 percent, then 1.69 million Btu of auxiliary thermal energy was delivered to the hot water. Using the assumed efficiency of 60 percent, the fossil fuel savings due to the hot water solar energy system are estimated to be 0.69 million Btu (690 cubic feet*) of natural gas. Daily variations in hot water solar fraction and hot water energy savings are due to variations in incident solar energy and daily variations in the hot water use, both in time of use and amount of use.

^{*} Assumes 1,000 Btu per cubic foot.

Space Heating - During June the application of system controls by the occupants was satisfactory in preventing any significant overheating of the conditioned space. The average building temperature was a comfortable 74°F. Building temperatures near 80°F were observed only in the late afternoon near the end of the month as daily average outside ambient temperatures exceeded 70°F.

D. Observations

Several changes to the numbers in the attached computer printout are made for warm weather reporting of passive systems. The building is assumed to have a zero heating load. Performance factors relating to energy collection do not apply for the warm weather periods since the task for a passive heating system in the summer is energy rejection rather than energy collection.

E. Energy Savings

Fossil energy savings for the solar energy systems were 690 cubic feet of gas due to the solar hot water preheat system. The power necessary to operate the Beadwall nighttime insulation system was 34 kwh. This energy is applied as a penalty to energy savings.

Total estimated energy consumption during June was 477 kwh of electrical energy, 2,822 cubic feet of natural gas, and 0.41 million Btu of solar energy.

III. ACTION STATUS

At the next site visit, the sensor used to sense fireplace operation is to be changed from a thermal switch to a surface temperature measurement.

SOLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

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SUBSYSTEM SUMMARY:

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MONTHLY REPOR SITE SUMMARY

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

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SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMCNSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

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